## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE SENATE AND THE COURT OF IMPEACHMENT— PASSAGE OF THE SUPPLY BILL—ASTONISHMENT OF THE ASSEMBLY, ETC.

ALBANT, July 18, 1853. After the reading of the journal, and the reports of on mittees, Mr. Vanderbilt rose and called the attention of the Senate to the impeachment case. He stated that he was desirous to know, as well as did several other Senators, when that court was to be convened. The ac-Gused war also anxious to be tried as soon as possible; he was ready to appear before the court at the earliest moment. Mr. Vanderbilt stated that he had twice, in a priwate conversation with the President of the Senate, in quired when the court would be summened and he now felt it a duty to make further inquiries in relation to the matter. Remarks were also made by Mesars. Cooley, Bab-

The President stated that he was sorry that allusion had been made to this matter in this public manner. The calling of the court together was the province of the presiding officer, and upon him-al ne the responsibility rested. He further remarked, that it was his intention to have convened the court on Wednesday last, and had procured the printing of notices for that ourpose, but apon consulting with some of the judges of the Court of

parcoured the printing of notices for that ourpose, but apon consulting with some of the judges of the Court of Appeals he was informed that some of them had left the city, and the remainder intended to leave on that evening. That being the case, the members of the court were not notified. Another reason was that it has been in daily expectation during the last week that the Legislature would adjourn. The Judges of Appeals with whom ha (he President) had consulted were of opinion that the House, which had preferred the activates of inspeachment, should be present by managers at the opening of the court, when convened, and the accused was arraigned. These are the reasons why the members of the Scauce and the Court of Aspeals had not been notified to convene as a court for he trial of a State officer under imprachment. Nothing further was said in relation to the subject. The spectators outside the circular took the liberty of whi-soring why Mr. Speaker Lucios a had not before this time appointed the Committee of Managers.

The Scaut then very deliberately, under a resolution adopted on Saturday preceeded without debars to consider the Supply bill. Had the latitude of discussion been permitted, another three days, perhaps a seek more, would have been consumed upon it. Several items more were court downer entirely streken out; among them were the appropriation for orphan asylums and toopitals. Mr. Morgan labored hard to procure a single thousand defided it carried but Mr. Van Schoouhovan costended that it required a two-third vote, a presider from the decision of the chair, and commenced making a sceech. He was frequently called to order, on the ground that the resident of Saturday prohibited all denate or discussion until the bill should be finally disposed of. When the quark exacted a law so far as the Senate could exact it. During the discussion in the Sanate shout one hundred thousand dollars have been stricken from the incorporated hospitals fore \$26,000 medical dispensaries, some \$6,000; togsther with several

about \$20 000; tog-ther with several aums varying from \$200 to \$1.000 for extra clerk hire, &c., in several departments of the government.

The pressure upon the Assembly which will be made by those who have been repudiated by the Seonte will by very great, and every importunity will be exerted which it is possible to employ. With the exception of a portion of the charitable and nerdy institutions, the Seonte has made a coble effort to protect the treasury from the annual ener-schments of a stereotyped; et of prowling jackalls. The stein spirit of econ my which has prevalled in the Seonte, diving the ten days and nights that that body has been engaged in perfecting the bill, is deserving all praise, and the people will highly applicant these senators who have since eded in preventing the robbery of the treasury of a hundred thousand dollars. With the exception of cretain becevoiont institutions, it is currently believed that the Seonare will firmly stand upon the righteces as doness ground it has so nobly taken.

The bill was premptly taken up in the House. A large number of the members being so well satisfied with it, were asxious for its immediate passage. A motion was made to agree with the Asnate, but a majority were not willing to awallow it so hastily. It was taken up in committee, and it was not once perceived that the House felt as economical as the Seonte. Some of the provisions were proposed to be further stricken down—that section especially relating to asyment for transferring certain railroad rock. The bill was not disposed of this afternoon, but the indication is that it will be finished to morrow, and then there may be a probability of adjourning some ime during the present week.

CANAL BREAK—the NATIONAL GREYS.

CANAL BREAK—THE NATIONAL GREYS.
FROM THE PROUTAR NEWSPAPER AGEST
ALBANY July 18 1853.
A despatch cated 15th inst., to be Causi Auditor, from
Montegama states that one of the lower gates of the
river lock near Montegama gave way on the 14th. It would take thirty six to forty eight hours to repair.

The National Greys arrived here at half-past 10 o'clock
this morning, on their way to Syracuse.

## NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

THE COURT OF IMPRACEMENT.

Mr. VANDERBLIT (dem ) stated that it was due to the
Senate that notice should be given in relation to the time in which the impeachment sent up should be tried. The proper arrangements should be made, and he called the iention of the President to this fact. The Court of Appeals has been suffered to depart, though he (Mr. V.) d on several occasions called the attention of the pre

had on several occasions called the attention of the presiding officer to this. It is an set of justice to the Senate to have this subject fixed. He thought the court should be summoned. The accoused was ready to appear at once, and put himself upon the trial.

Mr COOLET (dem )—Is it possible that this Senate is reduced to the humiliation position of being dependent on the action of the Chair, except as the Chair is called to administer the rules of the Senate If it be so he greatly repretted it. The Court might not be called at all. This men, impeached for high crimes and misdemeaners, might be denied justice if it depends upon the will and whim of one man. I the President has complete control to convene it or not. It is high time another convention was called to change this most extraordinary feature feature

Mr. Barcock (whig)—The Senate is not the Court, and

Mr. Barcock (whig)—The law authorizes the Presi-

and have no jurisdiction. The law authorizes the Presi-dent of the Court to summon it. The cenate is but part of that court. If the l-w needs amendment, the proper

dent of the Court to summon it. The secate is but part of that court. If the i.w noeds amendocent, the proper course is ochange the law.

Mr. Cornell (dem.) regressed to see any imputations east upon the preciding officer. The Senate when it he comes part of the Court, essent its legislative powers, and one reason why the presiding officer may not have convered the Court, is because he knows the legislative powers, and one reason why the presiding officer may not have convered the Court. Is because he knows the legislative powers of the Secate have to yet cased.

Mr. VANDERBILL—The accused and the individual Secators, have an interest to this question. The occused desires to be tried. The Secators, as an act of justice, desires to be tried. The Secators, as an act of justice, desires to be tried. The Secators, as an act of justice, desires to be tried. The Secators, as an act of justice, desires to be tried. The Secators, as an act of justice, desires to know what is to be the future desposition of their time. It is determined by some that the accused is suspended from office. The Secators should never leave these halfs till this court is convened.

Mr. VAN echoonnown (secand) considered an early trial emisently due to the accused. He is very solicitous that its should be settled.

Mr. VANDERBILL (fem.) expressed by greating to the gentlemen who had poculared to the Chair so publicly what they reight have expressed privately.

Mr. VANDERBILL thanked the senatorial schoolmaster for his lessons in politoners.

The Littlinant Governor regretted that Senators should have taken this mance of arraigning a presiding officer. The statute imposes the duty of convening the court on the Licentenan Governor, and for its discharge he and not the Senate is responsible. He fully appreciates the notives which had caused the court on Wedner day but on consultation with the jueges of the Court of Appeals, they had advised him not to convene the court till the Accused was airnigned. THE SUPPLY BILL.

Was brought up, and read to h

when the newteen was a regiment. The SUPER BILL.

Was brought up, and read b, items.

Mr. SMITH (dem) moved to strike out the appropriation for the blind. Lost by a jes Me-srs. Rogers and Smith, 2; mays 15.

Mr. SMITH moved to reconsider the vote by which the hospital appropriations were retained in the bill, and the Seaste determined to reconsider, and the question laws over.

the Senste determined to reconstant,
lays over.

Mr. Conduct asked unanimous consent to strike out
the appropriations for books to the prisoners at the State

prisons.

Er. CLARK objected.

Mr. VAN Schoonhoven moved to restore the appropriation to the Argus. Atlas. and Little & Co., for debates of nonvention and revised statutes. Carried by ayes 12,

mays 10
Mr. Orns (dem.) asked unanimous consent to strike out
the apprepriations for the Poughteepsie Female Guardian Society, and the Cayuga Society for the relief of
Destitute Children.
Mr. Cochar—As the Senator asks to have this small
appropriation for his own district struck out, he hoped
unanimous consent would be given.
Mr. Oria—All others have been, and he wanted to see

Il fare sitie, but
Mr Van Schoonioven objected.
Mr. Barcock moved an appropriation of five hundred
follars to the Freeman's Benevolent Association, of Bufalo. Lost, by ayes 3, viz.: Mesers. Babcock, Newcomb,
ind Wright; nays 18.
Mr. Barcock moved to atrike out the appropriation to

ved to strike out the appropriation to

the New York Fire Department. Carrie! by ave: 14 pays 9. The nays were Mesers. Cooley. Morgan New comb. Otis, Taber, Vanderolit, Van Schoonhoven, Wright, Fartlett.

Partiett
Mr Cooley moved to reconsider, and it was reconsidered, and lays over for the present
Mr. SMITH moved to strike out the appropriation for coursel tee to N. F. Waring Carried, by area 13. mays 8,
Mr. VANDERHIT moved to reconsider. Carried; and it

coursel fee to N. F. Waring. Carried, by aves 13. nays 8.

Mr. VANDERBULT moved to reconsider. Carried; and it was again lest.

Sir VANDERBULT moved to reconsider. Carried; and it reasons a full to repeal all laws granting appropriations to the Northern rivers, but objections sere made.

The Senate refused to strike out the appropriations for counsel to the State Prison Inspectors, in the trial at Auburn in 1863.

Mr. VANDERBULT again asked to put in the bill, a section retealing all appropriations for the Northern rivers. Objection was made and he moved to recommit.

Mr. SMIII asked a division, and the Senate refused to recommit. Ayer, 8; nays, 15.

Mr. Cooley woved a reconsideration and procreding to speak upon it, was called to order by the President as against the resolution adopted.

The LERUENANT GOVERNOR—It is a contempt of the Senate refused to recommit.

The Senate refused to reconsider

The Question then came upon the appropriation to the Fire Department of New York.

Mr. FIREE moved an amendment imposing a tax for it on the city of New York. Lost by yeas 9; ayes, 14.

The Question sas taken on striking out, and it was struck out by the following vere:

Aves—Mesers, Bahcock, Hennett, Bristol, Clark, Conger, Jones, McElwain, Firece, Platt Rogers, Smith, Now-12, Nows, Maysen, Newcomb, Utis, Taber, Vanderbill, Van Schoonhoven Wright—II.

Mr. VANDERBULT moved to restore the Orphan Asylum appropriation, (335,000). Lost, as follows:

Aves—Maser Baach, Cooley, tunnington, Jones, Mergan,

hoven Wright-11.

Mr. VANDERBILT moved to restore the Orphan Asylum appropriation (\$35,000) Lost, as follows:—
Avis-Mears, Beach, Cooley, Fundington, Jones, Morgan, Oris Pierce, Taber, Vanderbilt Van Schoonhoven, Williams, and Wright-12.

NAYS-Mears, Babcock, Bartlett, Bennett, Bristol, Clark, Conger, Cornell, Mcklwain, Newcomb, Platt, Rogers, Smith, and Snow-13.

The question then coming on the appropriation to the house-induced in the appropriation was rejected, as follows:—

lows:—
Avan—Pessra Babcock, Bartlett, Beach, Bristol, Clark, Conger, Cornell, Jones, McElwain, Otis Pierce, Platt, Roger, and Smith—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Cooley, Huntington, Mergan, Newcomb Spow, Taber, Vanderbilt, Van Schoonhoven, Williams, and Wricht—16.

Show, Taber, Vanderbils, Van Schoonhoven, Williams, and Wright—10.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, by syes 15, nays 8. And then the bill was read Mr Mokan, (whig) made one more appeal for the appropriation of \$1000 to the New York Ear luftmary. Mr. Concen objected Mr Mokan them moved to recommit, with instructions to put in this appropriation Mr. Van Schoonhoven moved to include the two Orphan Asylums of Tray.

The Senate refused to recommit, by ayes 8, nays 13. Again Mr. Mokan seked for the Eye and Ear Infirmaty, but Mr. Cornell objected.

Mr. IERCE, (dem.) would not to vote for the bill, if the appropriations for Revised Statutes should be keptin.

On a motion to recommit, he voted alone. Ayes 1,

the appropriations for Revised Statutes should be keptin.

On a motion to recommit he voted alone Ayes 1, rays 24. And the bill was read and passed by ayes 18, rays Messy Cooley, Jones, Pierce, Vanderbilt, Van Schoonhoven. Wright—6.

The PRISIDENT—The chair is under the impression that the bill required a two-third vote.

Mr MORGAN—For what?

The President—For the section paying for the revised statutes, and for all incal appropriations

Mr. VANDERBILL never would vote for a bill from which the charitable institutions were excluded.

But the President rec usidered his judgment and declared the bill passed a majority having word for it and three fifths being present. So the Supply bill is finally out of the Senate.

ASSEMBLY AMENDMENTS CONCURRED IN.

The Senate concurred in the amenda ents of the Assembly to the Juvenile Asylum bill, and Sing Sing Acqueduct bill.

duct bill.

THE RAHWAY TOLL BILL.

The bill providing for a tax, and also imposing toll on railways, was taken up in committee.

Mr Cooker stated the deficiences to be over elevan hundred thousand dollars. By postponing appropriations already made, the sum might be reduced to a million.

Mr. Plence insisted upon the justice to the farming population of a complete revision of the basis of taxaticu, and advecated the imposition of tolls on railroads.

The debate was cominued by Mr. Birstol and Mr. Williams until the hour for a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
THE AIRN BILL.
The Sera'e disagreed to the amendments of the Assembly to the alien bill, and a committee of conference was creered.

The Amburn Female University bill was read and passed.

THE TAX AND TOLL BILL

Was egain taken up. The deficiency is \$800,000 which

Mr PRECE said a tax of seven tenths of a mill would

Mr Plant supposed a tax of one fourth mill on the capital of the Central Railway. This would raise \$400,-Mr. BARTLETT proposed tolls on the Central line of rail-

Mr. Bartlari projects ways.

The policy of taxing the Northern, Erie, and Central lines was debated in the course of which,
Mr. Bistrot said it would be easily demonstrated that the Erie road had lost money by its loan of three millions from the State.

A recess was taken til 8 o'clock P. M.

Assembly
ALEANY, July 18, 1863.

TEMPERANCE AND THE MAINE LAW
A memorial was presented from the New York State
Temperance Society, calling for action on the Maine
law.

To authorize the foundity of a garden in New York for herticultural purposes.
Several other bills of no particular importance were passed.
To amend the charter of the New York Juvenile Asylum.

CANAL ENLARGEMENT

The smeadments of the Scoute to the bill making appropriations for canal enlargements were concurred in by 91 to 2.

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL

The Niagara Ship Canal bul came down from the Senate
and the amendments were concurred in by ayes 71, The bill to authorize the Flatbush Plank Road Co. to collect tolls in certain cases. Lost syes 58; naye 16.

Mr. Charlein moved a reconsideration.

Mr. S. S. Smill moved to lay that motion on the table.

THE CANAL DEST.

The bill appropriating moneys for the payment of canal lebts, and for other purposes, coming from the Senate

ith amendments
Mr Case, (dem ) of Onondega, moved to restore the
rights section is relation to the Seneca river improvesent, (appropriating \$15.000). Carried, by ayes 79,

Mr. Case, (dem.) of Opondega, moved to restore the original section in relation to the Schoea tiver improve. ment, (appropriating \$15,000). Carried, by ayes 79, nays 1.

Mr. Chempin (dem.) of Alleghady, moved to re-commit the hill to the Committee of Ways and means. It was suggested that some alight atmendments were docessary to perfect the bill.

Mr. Alden (dem.) of N. Y., moved to amend to refer to the Canal Committee. C-rried.

Placing obstitutions on railroad tracks etc.

Mr. Neur, (dem.) of New York, had consent to introduce a bill to amend the set to punish wilful injuries to railroads. This bill purishes all persons placing obstructions upon railroad tracks, or otherwise interrupting the safe passage, of the trains, when before a freight train, with imprisonment for five years, before a passenger train, for life.

EMBGRANT PASSAGE BILL.

train, for life.

EMIGRANT PASSAGE BILL.

The Senate emigrant passenger bill was referred to a select committee to report complete.

SINATE AIRPMENTS CONCURRED IN.

The following bills coming from the Senate, with amend-

The following bills coming from the Seesate, with amendments the amendments were concurred to:—

To amend the act for the more effectual prevention of fires in the city of New York.

To authorize the Supervisors of the city of New York to reise money by tax.

To authorize the appointment of a Street Commissioner is the village of Horselisville.

To incorporate the village of Phesix.

To amend the charter of the village of Niagars Falls.

To extablish a school upon the Seneca Indian Reservation.

To establish a school upon the Severa Indian Reservation.

To authorize the Supervisors in the Eighth Judicial
eistrict to send certain persons confined in their juils to
the Eric county perilecturary.

To accept jurisdiction over certain territory esded to
this State by Massachusets.

THE EMPLIANAT OF THE MILITA ETC.

The bill to provide for the eur lowest of the militia
organization of upitzmed corps, &c., came up for a
third reading.

Mr. P.W. Rose, (dom.) of St. Lawrence, moved to commit this bill to the Committee of the whole. He claimed
that the bill had been twice before the House, and now
comes up for a third time, also that the same objection
holds groot now that existed before, that to relation to
the commutation tax.

hold g of now that existed before, that is relation to the commutation tax.

Mr. Charries claimed that the bill should be passed as it is. The commutation tax repeal has passed this House, and is before the Sense. Let them pass it, and let this House accept what there is good in the bill, not resist upon another repeal of that tax.

Mr. Sessions. (whig, of Chautanque, took the floor upon the bill, when the house took a recess to 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Mr. J. Rose had con-rat to introduce a bill for the pro-rection and pre-ervation of the navigable waters of the barber of New York

man received from the Senate with ameridments.

Mr. P. W. Ross moved a concurrence in the Senate's

Mr. P. W. Ross moved a concurrence in the Senato's americanest.

Mr. Hastings moved a reference to the Committee of Ways and Means Mr. Sessions thought it must be examined thoroughly in the House. He therefore moved a reference to the Committee of the Whole. Carried.

Mr. Russial Smith moved that the House now go into Committee of the Whole on the bill. Carried.

The House theo resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the bill to provide for certain expenses of greenoment.

Mr. Sessions moved to strike out the apprepriation to

the two several persons who may be respectively employed in keeping the books for the transfer of the stock issued in aid of the construction of the littles and Osse, and Railroad, and of the Canajoharie and Catakill Railroad, and for pering expenses connected therwith. Mr Looms thought we were not at linerty to amend what had already passed this House. The amendment of the Senate could be acted upon, but he insist of that it was not in order to amend any other than those portions changed by the Senate.

The Harlier auggested that the Senate had streken out the whole bill, and inserted a rew bill, and therefore he insisted amendments were in order.

The Chair, after further debate, decided that the bill was a Senate bill, and as such subject to amendment, and that the motion to amend was in order.

Mr Brinoucius moved that the committee rise and report progress unor the bill, that it might be printed. He insisted that the House could not act upon it intelligently without it was first printed, and the time could be employed this afternoon in reading bills. Carried.

The report was made, and leave was granted to sit again.

Mr. Gale moved that the committee be discharged.

The report was made and leave was granted to sit again.

Mr. GALE moved that the committee be discharged from the consideration of the bill, and that it be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. ICOLIES moved that the House do now again go into Countities of the Whole upon the bill.

Mr. Bushouchs croposed the motion. The bill was a new one. The Senate confess it when they say they have stricken out all after the enacting clause, and submitted a new bill. They could not refer to the several amendments, they were so numerous. He was called it could be minted by 11 o clock to morrow morning.

Mr. D. B. Taylor opposed the motion. It would defor the final adjournment at least another week.

The metion to go into committee on the Supply bill prevailed.

After some conversation it was found out that the bill

prevailed.

After some conversation it was found out that the bill was the original House bill amended and not, as was supposed the Scoate bill. So the only amendments in order were those unde by the Scoate.

The committee rose, and the Scoaker said he would inquire as to the position of the bill. Recess to 8 o'clock.

Non-Arrival of the European Steamers,

Sandy Hook, July 18—11½ P. M.
There are no signs of the Franklin up to the present time. She is now in her thirteenth day.

HALIFAX, July 18-Midnight.

A thick feg prevails here, and there is no appearance of the Europa, now in her teath day out. Interesting from Washington City.

Washington, July 18, 1953.
The action of Mr Marshall in Chinese affairs displease and embarrasses the administration much more than is generally understood. Mr. Walker was to leave on the 20th September; but the Princeton having turned out an utter failure, the government at the present moment has but one vessel at command for the purpose of conveying Mr. Walker to Chine, viz.: the Saranac and it is said that the cannot be got ready much before December. Hon R. J Walker has entirely recovered from his re-cept indivacition.

Hon R. J Walker has entirely recovered from his recent indisposition.

It is thought now that the fishery question will not be
disposed of before Congress assembles. A new element is
said to have come in to delay negotiations.

Governor Transcale Minister to Brazil is here,
Judge Macy arrived here Saturday with his friend Hobart, of Wisconsia.

The Congressional library is finished, and furnished in
spiendid style. The transfer of the books will commence
immediately.

immediately.

The Star says that the President is quite unwell, owing to the fatigue of last week.

Additional from Mexico.

AWFUL RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA AND YELLOW PEVER-GOVERNMENT DECREES-SANTA ANNA-NEWSPAPER OPINION ABOUT WAR, ETC. BALTIMORE, July 18, 1853. New Orleans papers of Tue-day last were received to-

night. They contain dates from the city of Mexico to the 4th, and Vera Cruz to the 8th inst., brought by the steamer Texas from the latter port
The chelera continued to rage at Vera Cruz, and was on the increase. The black vemit was also making terrible

ravages, and had frightened the physicians, who were unable to save more than ten out of one hundred patients Cholera was also very severe at Jalepa.

A decree regulating the organization of the governmen courcil, composed of twenty-one persons had been published; also one regulating the interior of the national

Santa Apra had taken up his residence at Tacubasa, and established telegraphic communication with the

and established telegraphic communication with the capital.

Gen. Paroci bud been promoted to the grade of Briga dier General in consideration of his services at the battle of Ruena Vista.

The government declared the defence of Lotopingo by Cel. Americans, on 20th Angust, 1847, he oid.

A new oath had been established, which all employes were required to take. One clame is to austain the independence of the ration and the integrity of her territory. The Medican papers are filled with news as to the fillibutatering expedition from California into Sonora and manifest considerable analety in regard up the matter manifest considerable anxiety in regard to the matter.
Concerning the difficulties between Maxico and the
United States the Trait d'Union says:— If war is immiment in Europe, we think it may be considered equally ac,
uncer certain ci cumstances tetween the United States
ard Maxico. The violent language of the official journal
at Washington bodes nothing good."
The American steamer Santa Anna was running on the
lakes of Maxico.

Arrest of Counterfelters in Massachus The police of this city arrested at East Cambries, this aftertoon, five men, named Charles Pomerov, Lorenzo Moulton, Charles Burbark, Irland A Wilkinson, and Edward Hartwell, charged with paraing counterfeit bills on the Carco Bark, Portland Me. This counterfeit is just issued, and is no well executed that it is readily taken, and has been extensively circulated. In a barn near where they were arrested \$1.400 of the counterfeit bills were found. They were all committed to jail. Another of the gang of counterfeitse, named Sherman Nicholas, was arrested at Lowell this morning for passing the above bills; \$210 of that money was found upon him.

The Cincinnati Forgery Trials.

The Cincinnati Forgery Trials.

NEW TRIAL GRANTED TO RISSANE.

CINCINNATI July 18, 1853.

Judge Flinn has granted a new trial to Kissane, and fixed the bail at \$10 000. Kissane's sureties in the Marka Washington such out their bail, on which he was immediately arrested, and will be taken to Columbus and there imprisoned, unless he provides new bail Judge Fling granted the new trial on the ground that Millard, not having received a general parden in New York was not competent to testify, and the courterred in admitting his testimony. ting his testimony.

Fix dley is still at large.

Railroad Opening Setween Montreal and Portland.

Postland.

Postland.

Postland.

Postland.

Postland.

Postland.

Postland.

Postland.

Ite first train from Wontreal arrived here this evening, at a quarter past seven o'clock and was welcomed by a salute of thirty guns and a ringing of bells. The Mayor elecaned those on the train in a brief seech, and was resunded to by the Hon. Mr. Pennoyer. The band clayed 'God Save the Queen.' 'Hall Columbia.' &c. The immense growd, which filled and surrounded the depot, reat the air with loud cheers for the consummation of this great work.

Religious Excitement at Louisville, LOUISVILE July 18 1853
Kirtland, the anti Catholic prescher, is hedding forth
here but the Mayor has forbidden his preaching. Bishon
Spanding rubli-her a card requesting all Catholics to
here away from the meetings.

New Jersey Court of Pardons

New Jersey Court of Pardons.

CATING'S SENTENCE NOT COMMUTED.

TEXATON July 18, 1853.

The Court of Pardons met in this city to day to consider the application for the court utation to represented to the of the sentence of death protourced upon Wm. Cating for the murder of the two children of Partick O'Brien of Berren county. The court decided against commuting the sentence Cating will therefore, be bacared to Thursday next the day to which he was reprised by the Governor. The warrant was forwarded this evening for his execution.

Loss of the Beltish back Condor. The British bark Condor.

The British bark Condor from Australia for London, with a cargo of weel, and 25 000 ounces of gold was destroyed by fire in lat 48. date not given. Her passen gres and crew, 125 in number, we cared by the Forch bark, Charles et Paulice. The gold was also saved, and placed in charge of a British Consul.

Wreck of the Whate Ship Charles Mallory. PHILABREPHA JAY 18 1853.
A letter from Pernambuco dated Jone II, states that the whole ship Charles Mallors, of Mertic Capt. Hull, hor exard bound, with a full cargo of oil, went ashore previous to the 9th of June a few miles south of St. Augustine, and biged. The Captain and orew were saved, and the cargo would also be saved.

Fall of a New Railroad Bridge. VICK-BURG July 19
The treatle work of the Southern Ratiroad acts
river feil last evening - not the Vick-burg road.

Enribquakes.

Enribquakes.
Two distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt in Portland leat Surday merping, between 8ve and ak o'clock. Many citizens were aroused from their beds by the shaking and rumbling developments.

The bark Maid of Orieans, arrived at Salem, reports having experienced the shock of an earthquake at son on the 29th uit,

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Fovelgn and Domestic Commis

The interest of the Crystal Palace, as we expected. is increasing every day with the arrival of new articles for exhibition. A large number of the stands which but a few days ago were entirely blank, are now completely occupied. Articles valued at fifteen or twenty thousand dollars each, are displayed in the most lavish profusion. Here, but a few feet apart, are the most costly silver ware, and the more useful, but less ornemental implements of industry In one case, hundreds of exquisite walking canes attract the attention of the spectator, while a few teps farther on he will find in some less conspicuous position, a modest and unpretending display of axes, spades, and other articles of the kind, of more intrinsic worth. There is nothing which will perhaps strike the visiter with more force, than the contrast presented in the kind and quality of the goods exhibited by different nations. Italy may be known by the statuary and other works of art which she displays, France by her splendid cases of surgical instruments, which are unrivalled for quality and beauty of finish; the United States for articles of a utilitarian character : Switzerland by her profusion and variety of watches and ingenious devices in jewelry; and other nationby their different, peculiar, and principal productions in the fine or useful arts. Mexico makes but a sorry display, and Spain, Portugal, Greece, Russia, and a few other nations, are not represented. We are sorry for this, as we should like to have seen the map of Europe perfect, although the geographical arrangement of nature is set at defiance in the location of the different countries.

The machine arcade, when completed, will be fur. nished with engines of sixty horse power each. One of these, a beam engine, has been made in the works of Hellis & Nightingale; and the other, which is a double engine, operating on a fly wheel, is from Lawrence, Massachusetts., This will give a motive force of one hundred and twenty horse power, which can, if necessary, be increased to one hundred and fifty. These engines will be put on their foundations some time next week, but it will be two or three weeks before the various connections with the

different machines can be perfected. The list of commissioners, we are informed, is not yet completed, although each State is represented by one or more. While Alabama, for instance, has two and Connecticut but three, Louisiana has seven teen and South Carolina seventeen. The duties of some of the commissioners cannot be very arduous where there is so large a number to take charge of the interests of one State. However, we say, "the more the merrier;" and if South Carolina sends more commissioners than she does articles, we sup pose, she has a right to do so. If two heads are better than one, it follows as a logical sequence, that seventeen must be better than two. The following are the names of the foreign and domestic com missioners, so far as they have been registered on the books of the association. There are a large number who have not yet been officially reported or entered; and as may be seen by reference to the list, not more than two-thirds of the States are represented:-

FOREIGN COMMISSIONERS PORTION COMMISSIONERS
POR GEART BUILDIN AND HUHAND.
Rt Hon. Earl of Ellesmere, Wentworth Dilke,
Sir Charler Lyell.
Joseph Whitworth, Pr-feesor James Wilson.

POR BELGIUM H W T Mali. FOR BRITISH GUIANA, Alexander Studdert. P. Mass Gusteranus.
P. Mass Gusteranus.
For Carada
Wm. Antrobus Holsell.
For Austria
Charles Loosey. DOMESTIC COMMISSIONERS. FOR ALABAMA
Joel White.

FOR SOUTH CAROLINA
m, Colonel Wade Hampton,
Hon. W D Porter,
Chas F, Loundes,
Profes or F S Holmes,
Colonel D L McRay,
T. H. Goodman. Hop. F. W. Alston, Hop. F. W. Alston,
Allen McFarlen
Hon. John P. Ashe,
Wr. M. Lawton,
A. G. Sumber,
Wm. R. Taber, J. D Legon.

Col R. E. Coxe,

J. Poits Brown, J. Polts Brown,
E. J. Mallett.
Gen. John Gray Bynum.
John W. Durnelle,
James B. Devce.
James B. Devce.
John W. Durnelle,
Andrew J. P. Joe.
Henry A. Laurence,
John W. Durnelle,
Henry A. Laurence,
John W. Durnelle,
Heratio Gates Warner.

FOR CONNECTICUT
H. K. Harral. Peleg C. Childs, John Cotton Smith, G R. Fairbanks, W. R. Pettes. John L. Mocton, Randoiph Spalding Hop. Fratcis H. Cone, Bickard Peters, Jr., Cot. William Bonner,

W. K. McGrew Schuyler Colfax. ron New Jensey.

s, Albert Cammann,
Abram S Hewitt,
James J Mases,
Edwin A Stevens Solomor W Ardrews, Charles Danforth, Ardrew K. Hay, James Nellsen,

COL W. S Band.

Island.
Wm. E. Starke,
Prot. T. S. Riddell,
T. B. Thorpe,
Hanny Fruchomme,
J. D. B. Debaw,
Arnold Harris,
Joha Reuth,
Major J. N. Brown. Gen. A. J. Carter, Dr. B. Dowler, C. W. Cliften. Hon. W. B. Robertson,

RHODE ISLAND.
Howas Ballou, Jr.,
Heary Howard,
James B. M. Potter. Cyril Babcock, George B. Holmes, Americus V. Petter.

FOR TENNESSEE.

John Pope
FOR TEXAS.

Hamilton J. Bee
FOR MINNESOTA.

W. G. Le Duc. Thomas Aten. Henry Wilson, Gen. Thomas Powell,

THE ITALIAN DEPARTMENT. WORKS IN MOSAIC.

We vesterday gave an extended description of the process of working in one particular kind of mossic snown by the name of the Florentine, and which is quite distinct from the Roman mosaic.

In the Roman mosaic the effect is produced by the se of innumerable small pieces of a vitrified composition, of which the number of delicate gradations in color is almost incredible. In the Vatican manufactory at Rome, upwards of twenty-six thousand lifferent shades are stored and registered.

In the Florentine method, known by the name nosaic in Pietre dure, on hard stones, slices of natural stones are used, which contain in themselves the tint and shading of a considerable part of the leaf flower, or other object to be represented, thus supplying the place of perhaps a hundred of the mi nute pieces of composition used in Roman mosaic The stones are collected from all parts of the world some specimens of them in a rough state are to be seen in the Crystal Palace, sent by E. Bosi, of Flo.

Those mosaics now exhibited in the west gallery are from Florence alone; the manufacturers are G. Bianchini, E. Bosi, and F. Betti. The large oblong table ton is by Betti.

A splendid specimen of the Roman Mosaic, a copy of Guereino's " John the Baptist," executed in Vatiean manufactory, has been sent over to the exhibition by his Holiness the Pope, under the charge of Monsignor Bedini, and will shortly be in its place The Pope consented to have this fine work forwarded on the solicitation of Mr. John Wylie Barrow, who

represented Mr. Buschek, the general agent of the association, at Rome, and in the other parts of Italy. In addition to the works in Mosaic, there are several tables, the legs of which are elaborately carved into the most varied forms, while the tops are illustrated with battle scenes, illustrations from beathen mythology, &c. One of these is so remarkable, not only as a curiosity, but for the perfec tion to which the process of inlaying in wood has been brought, that we would not be doing justice to the exhibitor if we passed it over with a brief notice. The table was latended originally for the London Fair; but as it was not finished till near or after the close of the exhibition, it never made its appear ance there. It is certainly a rare place of work, and superior to anything of the kind exhibited in our collection. The leaf or top of the table is illustrated with representations of four great English naval and land battles-Waterloo, Moodk'e, the Nile, and Trafalgar. In the centre, round which these are grouped, is an allegorical picture of England, representing Britannia supported and borne along the tempestu ous waver by the sea coursers of Naptune, while on one side is the god of the ocean himself, and on the other the gailant tare of England. The representation of the battles exhibits remarkable skill and ingenuity. The artist has imbued them with a life and spirit which we thought it impossible to produce in wood. There are several other tables none of which are deficient either in workmanship or artistic taste. That which we have described is the work of C. Ciando, of Nice. In conclusion, we would state that the figures, &c., are formed from fifteen various woods, the colors of which are natural, and the whole table was a work of five years.

In the same section with these tables, are two elaborately carved pier glass frames, each of which is about eight feet high and four or five wide. On these are carved flowers, leaves, birds, and the most grotesque figures, fabulous animals, with head, wings, and claws of a dragon, and the breast of a woman Near these is a table, evidently by the same artist, judging from the design and the partiality which he appears to entertain for all kinds of nondescripts.

There is another table in this section, which s one of the most remarkable pieces of workmanship even in this admirable collection. It is circular, and the top is composed of divergent rays, formed by alternate pieces of ebony and ivory. The effect of these upon the eyes can only be compared to that produced by the sun; it dazzles the vision to such a degree as to render it painful to the eyes to look at it for any length of time. It is a subject of astonishment how the artist ever put it toge ther, for the joining of the various rays as they approach the centre become so smail and so intricate, that it appears almost impossible to join them. This was made by S. Dexcalzi, from Genoa, who has also a very beautiful table, painted in imitation of marble, on exhibition. In addition to the tables we have noticed, there are a few excellent imitations of the Chinese style, which might be easily mistaken for the work of the Celestials.

There are a large number of other works of art in the Italian Department, which we will notice

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

STATUARY. We yesterday alluded to the display which England made in porcelain ware and in groups of statuettes from Parian marble. We have now the first opportunity of placing a description of some few of these beautiful and durable ornaments before our readers. The British manufactories produce in mense quantities of those articles yearly, and the his tory of their manufacture is one of interest, which we will publish at some future time. Of those sent to the Crystal Palace only a portion have yet been un packed, the rest, consisting of several packages, being still in the Custom House. We refer to-day to a few of the most interesting groups and statuettes from the manufactory of the Hon. W. T. Copeland, ex-Mayor of London, and now a member of Parliament. His wares are reported to be among the best of the kind, but whether such is the case or not, land's manufactory is in London, and the agent for the exhibition and sale of his goods in this country

is Charles C. Leigh, Esq., of this city. The first piece which we noticed in the collection is entitled "The Return from the Vintage," a group consisting of seven figures, the entire height of the work being twenty six inches. It represents laborers standing upon a pedestal, bearing on their shoulders a tub, in which is seated a girl playing the tamborine, and over the edge of which hangs clusters of grapes, indicative of the vintage from which the company is returning. The middle of the pedestal is embellished with a wreath of grapes, and so well is the entire work exccuted that even a connoisseur might take it for sculptured marble.

Four statuettes, called the "Four Seasons," are here exhibited, being exact copies from the original in marble, by Thorneycroft, executed for Victoria, which are somewhat celebrated. They represent the four seasons in the persons of four children of the royal family of England-the Princess Royal as Summer, the Prince of Wales as Winter, the Princess Alice as Spring, and the Prince Alfred as Autumn. Each stand in a separate glass case, all of them being eighteen inches in height. The group are executed with great skill, and those who see it are liberal in their praise.

"Eve Tempted" is labelled upon one of the pieces of this collection, and its beauty entitles it to a place among the rest described. The mother of mankind is represented seated upon a bunch of daisies and other flowers, and around her is coiled the serpent, holding in its mouth an apple, which is offered to Eve. She withdraws instinctively from it as from something pernicious, yet upon her countenance the artist has admirably portrayed that inquisitiveness which led her to accept that forbidden fruit

Whose mortal teste, brought death into the world and all our woe. A scriptural piece, called the "Prodigal's Return,"

dands upon the table of these statuettes, and deerves a notice. This is also enclosed in a glass case, s about eighteen inches high, and consists of two figures. It represents the father receiving the prodigal in his arms, as spoken of in the verse:-

Besides these there are many other beautiful spe imens of statuary consisting of vases busts, and ideal works. In the collection are life-like casts of Wellington, Nelson, Byron, Sir Walter Scott, Queen Victoria. Daniel Webster, and others, all from originals by celebrated artists. These articles are small, and to some night appear trivial, but the extent to which they are anufactured, the capital invested in this kind of work, and their tendencies, on account of cheapness, to spread and diffuse a knowledge of the fine arts give them an important position among the invertions of the world. They can be purchased at various prices, from twenty-five to one hundred dollars; the material from which they are made is almost as durable as Italian marble, and may be washed without injury. For a mantle ornament nothing can be more beautiful, and for the small sum mentioned above they enable those of the humbler walks of life, to clevate their taste of the fine arts by themselves ossessing, in all their purity, the fincet works of the ancient masters, or the most natural expressions ever wrought with the sculptor's chisel. From this Parian marble are made almost every variety of domestic ware, such as dishes, plates, pitchers, &c., &c.

The porcelain ware, from be same manufactory, is beautiful and valuable. This ware is highly polished, and colored with all the artistic beauty of painting.

UNLTED STATES.

One of the most & egant pianes probably ever manufactured, in any ca untry, is now on exhibition at the Crystal Palace. The lovers of music in this find something to please the eye as well as the ear. It was made by Grovesteen & Co., of this city, and bears upon itself a prodigality of valuable materials. The groundwork of the suxfa ce is a hard smooth polish, similar to ebony, which is inlaid with ivory so neatly as to lead the best judges to believe it to be the finest quality of papeer mache. The keys are made of mother of pearl, and it is elaborately embellished with pictures and flowers. Upon the lid is a beautiful Venetian scene, representing the Palace of St. Mark. On each corner, also, is landscape cenery, and the profusion of flowers all round it give it a very rich appearance . Some idea can be formed of its magnificence by the valuation placed upon it, which is twenty-five h undred dollars. Beside this stands another piano, fi om the same manufactory, valued at fifteen hundred dollars, and although far inferior to its mate, is nevertheless a splendidly wrought instrument. This is made of resewood, highly ornamented with carved work on all its sides. In front of it, and upon each corner, surrounded with beds of flowers, are represented the heads of Jermy Lind. Paredt, Alboni, Sontag, &c. Many other pianos are displayed with these, but they are all eclipsed by the superior marks of the ones de-scribed.

Among the various inventions which Yankee in-

genuity has made, is a winnow mill for cleansing the offal from grain, a notice of which will be of interest to farmers and millers, for whose benefit it is specially designed. It is called the "Excelsior Grain and Grass Seed Separator," and was invented by Mr. G. B. Salmon, of Illinois. The make of the mill is too complex to give in writing a full idea as to how it is put together or works. But, what can it de? is the only question necessary for us to answer. It is used by hand, and purports to be capable of cleansing from twenty to forty bashels of wheat per hour; it will separate from wheat chaff, cockle, garlic, smut, dead grain, and other impurities. It will clean gram seed and clover, and separate the one from the other. These results are accomplished by a poculiarly formed seive, and a slide, which enables the operator to use whatever rush of air through the machine-he chooses. The millers' machine is upon the same principle, but capable of enlargement, so as to clean any amount per hour between fifty and two hundred bushels. The price of these machines is \$35 for the ordinary size for farmers, and a greater charge in proportion to any enlargement. This machine appears to be endowed with discriminating powers, and be able to decide between the good and the offal. The most amalgamated mass of seeds may be thrown into it, and, in the twinkling of an eye, it will pick out the good, and place it on your hand clean and free from

GENERAL SCOTT'S VISIT TO THE PALACE About three o'clock yesterday afternoon, General Scott paid a visit to the Palace, and immediately, by the notice he attracted, he eclipsed everything on exhibition. Go where he would, a crowd attended him, as soon as the report spread through the build. ing that the conqueror of Mexico was among them. Those who stood musing on the statues of Columbus and Webster, and those who were lost in the admiration of the colessal works of Kiss and Marochetti. turned from all the objects of their reflections to look upon our Union's greatest chieftain. The General seemed to examine the collection with much interest and particularly when he came to the Thierwaldren's group, he paused for some time, and looked upon these great works with admiration. Thence the old veteran walked over the display made by Uncle Sam, and here, when he came among the cannon and musketry, he showed by his more sprightly step, that he immediately felt he was among old companions, were toys for an anusement. From here the old General walked over to the other departments, and was lost in the crowd. He still carries his arm in a sling, but otherwise looks well, and is capable to con-duct our armies through other campaigns as glorious as these has already assent

as those he has already passed. The following is the number of persons who visited the Crystal Palace yesterday, and the amount received, according to the registers on the turn

umber of visiters with season tickets. As the price of a season ticket is ten dollars, the whole number sold has realized \$35,060. This is a pretty big business for the first three days.

The amount of contributions to the Washington monument vesterday was \$47 40.

The French Crystal Palace.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 16, 1853.

Official information has been received at this Department that goods, the importation of which is prohibited in France, will not only be admitted at the Universal Exhibition which is to be opened in Paris in 1855, but after the exhibition they may, at the option of the exhibitors, be either re-exported free of all duties or delivered for interior consumption by paying a duty of thirty per cent on the value.

Police Intelligence.

PASSING COUNTERPEIT BANK BILLS—ARREST OF THE ACCUSED AND HIS COMMITTAL FOR TRIAL.

On Sunday evening officers O Brien and Brady of the Fourteenth ward, arrested a man calling himself Heary Fulkner, on a charge of passing counterteit five dollar bills purperting to be geomine bills on the 'Casco Rank, State of Maine 'The bills were remarkably well executed, and calculated to deceive. It appears that in the early part of Sunday evening the accused and an accomplice wert into Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, and the accomplice, in payment for the Property of the accused and an accomplice wert into Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, and the accomplice, in payment for the Forestending of the accomplice, in payment for the two men left soon after. The bill was discovered to be a counterfeit, and information was given to Captain Scatliff of the Fourteenth ward police. Officers were despatched in various directions, and at about cleven o'cleet that hight the above asmed officers succeeded in taking him into custedy. On searching him, no counterfeit movey was found upon his person; but thirty four dollars in good money were found, evidently the charge received from the passing of the bad movey. Yesterday it was as certained that the accused and his accomplice had passed spatrous bills of the same denomination on the following persons and places:—John H. Collins, No. 2 Spring street; Charles Misthews Westcheater flouse, extract and street and Bowery; Dr. Venderscmidt, No. 168 Grand street; William Raynor, Central Hall; and Ir. Sanda, corner of Bowery and Spring street.

There arresers to have been a man and a woman accomplices of the prisoner, who have not yet been arrested. They were seen to remain outside the stores while Faulkner centered and unseed shring street.

There arresers to have been a man and a woman accomplices of the prisoner, who have not yet been arrested. They were also not remain outside the stores while real-bone remains and Grand streets, was visited yesterned by the police of the Fev